

KNIGHTS IN LINE.

Big Preparations for the Great Pythian Conclave.

Some Novel Features to Be Made of the Uniform Rank Prize Drills and Parade—The Pyrotechnic Display.

[Special Milwaukee Letter.] The encampment of Pythian Knights in this city next month promises to be one of the greatest secret society demonstrations ever seen in this country.

From every State in the Union; from Hell Gate in the East to the Golden

Gate in the West; from the region of bananas in the South to the realms of beans and buckwheat in the North, they will come, a mighty army arrayed and equipped in all the

MAJ. GEN. CARRAHAN, glorious pomp of Uniform Rank. The display will not be a thing of fust, feathers and brass bands, as some suppose. It will be strictly military in character. The organization is based on established military principles and governed by rigid military discipline and the most approved military tactics. It will, therefore, be a monster military pageant, the like of which has not been seen in this country since the day when Grant led his victorious army through Washington at the close of the civil war.

The reported apathy and indifference on the part of the Citizens Committee is entirely without foundation. Every man on the committee seems an active and earnest worker for the success of the encampment.

They fully realize the importance of the event, and the Pythian Knights may rest assured that they will receive all the hospitality for which Milwaukee citizens are proverbial. The estimated expense for camping accommodations and entertainment has been placed at \$35,000. Of this sum \$6,500 will be distributed in prizes among the competing divisions of the Uniform rank.

The struggle for these prizes will be an exciting feature of the occasion. Eight prizes are offered for proficiency in drill; one for the best Division Commander; one for the division traveling the longest distance from its home, by the shortest railroad route to Milwaukee; one for the best exemplification of the ritualistic work of the Uniform rank; one for a battalion drill composed of four or more divisions, and three band prizes are offered that will be sure to attract considerable attention in musical circles.

Many of the crack divisions through the country have already entered for the first prize of \$1,000, among them being Hastings division, Michigan, which carried off the first prize at Cincinnati; Terro Haute division, Indiana; Amsterdam division, New York; Oak division, Cleveland, O.; Chicago and Fort Dearborn divisions, Chicago, Ill. For the other prizes there will be numerous entries and abundant opportunities for exciting contests.

Very liberal arrangements have also been made for public decorations, and the entertainment of visitors in public halls, and in sight-seeing. Milwaukee has many attractions on land and water, and the visitors will have ample opportunity to see every thing under the guidance of competent committees, and under the most favorable circumstances. A fine display of fire-works, under the direction of the celebrated Payne, of London, will be one of the attractive evening features of the encampment.

Supreme Chancellor Ward, accompanied by the officers of the Supreme Lodge, State Representatives, and most, if not all, divisions of the Uniform rank, will reach Milwaukee Monday, July 7, and take possession of camp and headquarters.

At ten a. m. the following morning the Supreme Lodge will be opened in full ritualistic form in Castle Hall. Mayor George W. Peck will deliver an address of welcome, to which responses will be made by the Supreme Chancellor and others. These addresses and the preliminary business of the session will occupy the forenoon of that day. In the afternoon at four o'clock the Pythian hosts, in full uniform, will assemble for general parade. This will be the great public event of the meeting. As near as I can estimate from the data at hand there will be about 10,000 men in line. About a hundred bands, of various sizes and degrees of accord, will furnish music, and about 500 officers, mounted, will represent the strength of the cavalcade. The mounted divisions of the order, of which there are at present two, will occupy prominent places in the procession, being either at the right of the line or forming a special escort for the Supreme Lodge officers.

The line of march will be along well-

paved streets, broad avenues and through the most attractive part of the city, where thousands can witness the demonstration without crowding or inconvenience. That long line of waving plumes, glittering helmets, flashing swords and richly caparisoned horses and riders, moving to the strains of a hundred bands, will be a spectacle well worth seeing. Comparisons are "odorous" as Mrs. Malaprop would say, but I venture the assertion that the street demonstration at Milwaukee will compare favorably with any militia or secret order parade ever seen in this country.

During the following days of the encampment, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, there will be prize and exhibition drills, dress parades, inspection and review and other exercises and recreations incident to camp life.

Rigid military discipline will be enforced in the camp and liquors of all kinds will be severely excluded. Major-General James R. Camahan will issue peremptory orders governing the camp, any violation of which will subject the offender to unpleasant consequences.

The camp grounds are singularly well situated. The tents will be pitched on an elevated plateau fronting a wide boulevard, and commanding an excellent view of the entire parade grounds and much of the city and surrounding suburbs. An electric car line, a horse-car line and omnibuses from the depot of the Northwestern railroad will land passengers on the south side of the encampment, and on the north side of the camp there is a depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, where passengers arriving by that line will be landed.

The parade and camp ground are well adapted for the purpose intended, easy of access, spacious and elevated. The grand stand is very large, and, facing northward, will afford a shady retreat for the thousands that will attend the prize and exhibition drills in the afternoon. The grand stand and the camp will be illuminated by colored electric lights during the evenings, and with an abundance of exquisite music and a brilliant display of fire-works. Cold Spring Park will present an attractive scene during camping week. The boarding-house keepers are promised a thriving business, and the fair country cousin will be an attraction in almost every household. For fame rumor has it, that the rosy daughters of the Badger State, meditate a fierce attack on the camp and mean to capture some of the gallant Knights, who have hitherto been occupying single rooms and single blessedness.

The business of the Supreme Lodge, which will occupy eight or ten days, will be of unusual importance. The immense growth and prosperity of the order wherever established has presented new questions of government for discussion and new subjects for legislation.

An effort will be made to amend the organization of the Uniform rank, and the relations of the Endowment rank to the order will no doubt occupy the attention of the Supreme Lodge for some time. Then the election of Supreme Lodge officers is likely to cause a sharp struggle. Already there is scheming all along the line for official honors. The relative merits of proposed aspirants for office are being loudly canvassed North and South, and the claims and counter-claims of candidates are asserted and denied with equal vehemence.

Canada and Kentucky are arrayed against each other for the office of Supreme Vice-Chancellor, while Tennessee, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin are pushing forward favorite sons for prominent places.

But in spite of these ripples on the surface, which are always incident to legislative bodies, the session will be essentially one of harmony and pleasure.

The dull thud of the mallet and the sound of the carpenter's hammer are already heard on the tenting grounds, indicating that the Pythian hosts will assemble in a place somewhat different from that in which the hosts of Israel assembled when the capstone of Solomon's Temple was placed.

There I must leave the subject for the present.

W. H. McDUGALL.

A Day Ahead. First Boy—Going to celebrate this year?

Second Boy—I guess so, but it will be one day ahead of time.

"Why?"

"Cause pa is going to bring a second wife home on the Fourth, and us seven children will get our patriotism knocked colder'n a wedge afore night. If we whoop for liberty it's got to be the day afore. After that we'll whoop for something else."—Detroit Free Press.

Frigid. Jones has just married a girl who, although bringing him a pretty penny in the way of a fortune, has been unable to fall very deeply in love with him. "Do you know," the poor man remarked to a friend, "she's so frigid that I'm afraid to take her in my arms lest I should catch the influenza."—Judge.

Mrs. Rieder.—I see by the papers that there has been a rebellion in the deaf and dumb asylum.

Mr. Rieder—Not rebellion, my dear; a mutiny.

THE LADY DOCTOR.

How She Became the Bride of a Texas Journalist.



YOUNG lady doctor who had just graduated at a Northern college took up her residence in the small Texas town of Possum Hollow and hung out her shingle. By her amiability and kindness to the sick and suffering she soon overcame the prejudice against female physicians and became quite popular with all classes. Unlike regular doctors, she advertised in the local papers, and thus she made the acquaintance of Major Jim Edwards, the editor of the Possum Hollow Bugle. He was an energetic, pleasant sort of a fellow, and he took an immediate liking to the lady physician, who, while not very handsome, was intelligent and entertaining, although somewhat devoid of sentiment. Jim's visits to her boarding-house became quite frequent, and it was plain to the most obtuse that he was very much in love. Dr. Jennie Sawyer—for that was the name of the new arrival—while polite and entertaining, did not give the Texas journalist any reason to suppose that his affection was reciprocated. Major Edwards, far from being discouraged, determined to have the question settled at once. He invited Miss Sawyer to take a walk, and, as soon as he had an opportunity to do so unobserved, he promptly blurted out:

"Miss Jennie, I love you with all my heart."

She did not seem to be surprised or excited, for she merely replied:

"I think you are mistaken, James."

"No, I'm not! Indeed I'm not! My heart has been aglow with love for you



ever since I first saw you," replied Major Edwards, excitedly.

"I am aware that it is generally taken for granted that the heart is the seat of emotion, but I know that the functions of the heart are purely mechanical and muscular."

"But, Miss Jennie, I—"

"All that the heart does is to pump the blood through the veins and arteries of the human body. I have dissected too many not to know."

"Well, then, Miss Jennie, since you persist in giving this conversation an anatomical turn, what organ is responsible for the emotions?"

"I agree with the celebrated Dr. Virchow, of Berlin, that the liver has much more to do with the emotions than the heart."

"But I can't well say that I love you with all my liver; although I believe there are affections of the liver," said Major Edwards, drawing a long breath and casting a despairing glance at the young lady. Presently he broke out again:

"Miss Jennie, I dream of you every night."

"I'm sorry to hear you say that. It shows that your case is more complicated than I supposed. But I think I can be of assistance to you."

"Eh?"

"What do you eat for supper?"

"At all events, do not ridicule me."

"I'm not mocking you, James. You must eat light suppers and take more exercise. Let me look at your eyes."

And, taking his head in her hands, she gazed in his eyes, and said, shaking her head: "As I expected. You are bilious. Have you a bad taste in your



THE DOCTOR CONSENTS.

mouth when you get up, and a dull pain in your side?"

"Confound my liver! I want—"

"You want to take better care of yourself; you want to take three pills to-night, and a Seidlitz powder in the morning. Oh, I know what you want!" she replied, laughingly.

"No, you don't know what I want. I want to tell you that I love you to distraction, that your image is ever before my eyes."

"Is that so? I'll have to make a more careful diagnosis of your case," she remarked, thoughtfully.

"I tell you, now, I see your image always before my eyes, no matter where I go!" he replied, excitedly.

"Poor fellow! Your intellect is falling. You should have come to me before."

"I would have come to you before,

but, Miss Jennie, you gave me no encouragement. May I hope—"

"Certainly you may."

"Thank Heaven! Am I to understand that you take—"

"Of course I'll take your case. I want to report it to the Medical Journal. Those hallucinations show that your liver trouble is complicated with malaria. Your heart irregularities are purely functional and will disappear in time if you follow my dictation."

"Confound it, Miss—"

"You must avoid every thing like excitement. Let me feel your pulse. Dear me! your circulation is completely run down."

"My circulation run down? I guess not."

"Oh, yes, it is! It is not over sixty right now."

"Not over sixty!" howled the journalist. "Why, Miss Jennie, I am sending out three thousand copies of the Bugle every week to bona fide subscribers and six hundred more to dead-heads. Is that what you call having no circulation? Why, my circulation is increasing at the rate of over one hundred copies a week. Didn't you read the sworn statement in last week's Bugle about our circulation, in which I state our books are open to the inspection of the public. The advertising patronage is keeping pace with the circulation. Just think of it: a column and a half live, paying new ads in last week's Bugle! and that's not all—I am solid with the sheriff and the county clerk, and will get all the county printing. Why, Miss Jennie, the success of the Bugle has been truly phenomenal."

"Are you sure?" she asked, demurely.

"And you are not deceived in regard to the circulation by hallucinations, owing to your liver complications?"

"I swear I'm not. I am abundantly able to support a wife in style. Your every wish shall be complied with."

"I certainly think, James, that your liver complications and the functional irregularity of your heart need the care of somebody who has had experience in such matters, and if, as you say, the Bugle is in such a flourishing condition, I might—"

In the last issue of the Bugle appears the notice of the marriage of Dr. Jennie Sawyer and Major Edwards, the handsome and talented editor of that journal.—Alex. E. Sweet, in Lippincott's.

Careful with Kind Words.

A merchant in a certain Texas town is a great flunkey after people who are rich, and has a corresponding contempt for those that are in falling circumstances. One day he remarked to his clerk:

"Have you written that letter to Smith, Jones & Co.?"

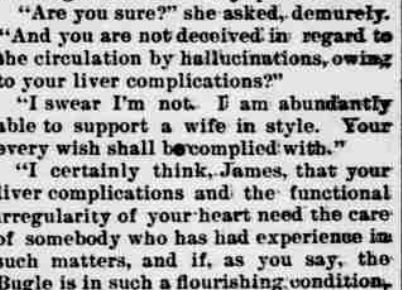
"Yes, sir."

"Have you signed it?"

"Not yet."

"Well, in signing it do not put 'Very respectfully yours.' Just leave out 'very.' There are rumors that they are embarrassed, and we have no taffy to throw away on beggars."—Texas Siftings.

A SHORT STOP.



She—Did a big, fat grasshopper pass here a minute ago?

He (with a gulp)—No, he stopped.—Texas Siftings.

Needed His Philosophy.

"I," said the clam, "am a philosopher."

"Well, it's a mighty good thing for you," said the crab, "for you'll feel lonely when you get into the average restaurant chowder. I might remark incidentally," he added, reflectively, "that sometimes you won't be there at all."—Merchant Traveler.

Died with His Mouth Open.

Found on a tombstone in a cemetery near a neighboring city:

"Here lies the body of Gentleman Jack Smith, who was for over thirty years the efficient and honored treasurer of the Park Avenue Theater. These, his dying words, will always be remembered: 'This ticket's n. g.'"—Judge.

Humor by the Foot.

"I have noticed," remarked Dolley, "that the women who have the smallest feet possess also the most acute sense of humor."

"I wonder why?" replied Miss Amy, coyly pushing her foot forward a trifle.

"Because brevity is the sole of wit."—Judge.

In the Park.

Q.—Who is that awkward man on horseback, riding down the bridge path?

U.—He is proprietor of a new riding academy down town.

"And that preposterously fat man who fills his carriage to overflowing, who is he?"

"He is a specialist who makes a great income by reducing people's fat."—Texas Siftings.

Knew It Was One of the Two.

Dinguss—Shadbolt, have you—

Shadbolt—Not a cent, Dinguss; not a cent.

"That wasn't what I was going to ask. Have you—"

"No, I haven't read 'Marie Bashkirtseff.' Dinguss." (Hurries on.)—Chicago Tribune.

He Hoped for a Cooler Climate.

Johnson—Do you believe that people will, in the next world, have some occupation like the one they had in life?

Thomson—Dunno. I hope not.

Johnson—Why, don't you like your present business?

Thomson—Yes—for this world. I'm manager of a blast furnace.—Munsey's Weekly.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FOODS FOR THE HORSE.

Something About Their Nutritive Values.

The following foods are always recommended for feeding horses. Oats stand at the head of the list of the articles of the horse's feed. Shelled oats contain about seven hundred and forty parts of nutritive matter to the one thousand. They are easy of digestion, healthy in the effect on the system, improving the condition generally, and enabling the horse to perform his work without injury to his health or spirit. The quantity required per day for a horse of ordinary work, with proper allowance of hay, is about sixteen pounds a day. The allowance, or ration, of the United States cavalry horse is twelve pounds of oats and twelve pounds of hay. Cut oats is very good for a horse not working.

The common Indian corn is very extensively used in the West as an article of diet for the horse, but alone is too stimulating. It may be used in winter, and especially with horses that are worked hard. The meal, used with chopped feed or oats, is good. Indeed, it would be the best and most economical at all times to have the corn ground. None of its nutriment is then lost.

Beans may be fed to the horse alone, or ground up with other food. In the one thousand parts they contain five hundred and seventy parts of nutritive matter. They are very invigorating article of diet. They are very stimulating and are also astringent. The use of beans alone would cause inconvenient costiveness. It would pay well for our farmers to give more attention to the culture of beans for feeding purposes. Two pounds of crushed beans a day added to the horse's feed during the winter will greatly increase his strength and endurance.

Peas possess similar properties to beans. They are not quite so stimulating. They should be crushed or ground. They contain, in one thousand parts, five hundred and seventy-four parts of nutritive matter; but like beans, this is by no means the standard of their invigorating and sustaining quality. They are much more valuable as an article of food than this would indicate. In some parts of this country buckwheat is ground with other feed, and is considered very nutritious and healthy.

The better part of the wheat flour is too expensive for horse feed; it is only the shorts and bran that are given the horse. Shorts are mild, non-stimulating and nutritious. Mixed with cut or chopped hay shorts are valuable feed. Scalded shorts are often recommended as the first feed after recovery from sickness, and also during sickness. They have a laxative effect on the bowels.

Bran is not so nutritious as shorts, but mixed with cut hay is very much relished, and makes good feed. Barley contains nine hundred and twenty parts of nutritive matter in the one thousand pounds. It is the common food for the horse in some parts of the continent of Europe. It is very stimulating and laxative. It should be bruised and given with hay. Boiled barley is a good laxative.

Potatoes contain two hundred and thirty parts of nutritive matter to the one thousand pounds. They are given raw and sliced in cut feed, but they are best boiled or steamed. It is best to give them in mixed feed.

Carrots are regarded as promoting the strength and endurance of the horse in a high degree. They are much esteemed as a feed for sick and convalescent horses. In health, carrots may be given sliced in cut feed. Half a bushel a day is sufficient, if other strong feed is not given. Boiled carrots are given to sick horses. Carrots are much used in feeding racing and other sporting horses. They greatly improve the horse's wind.—Western Rural.

Improved Pig-Trough.

A pig is bound to do three things if he can, and most generally he can, viz: Get his forefeet in the trough when eating, crowd out his fellows, and gnaw the trough. A durable and cheap trough may be made after the plan shown in the illustration, which will circumvent most of the pig's roguery. The bottom is a two-inch plank, ten inches wide; the sides are plank eight inches wide. The end pieces are cut from timber four by six. It is put together with spikes. At distances twelve or fifteen inches apart, pieces, two inches thick by six inches wide, are securely spiked across the top of the trough.



SERVICEABLE PIG-TROUGH.

The pieces are set on their edge, and the upper corners beveled to permit nailing. These pieces prevent the pig from crowding his neighbors, and from getting all four of his feet in it, for they rise so high that he can't stand. To keep him from eating the trough, nail this band-iron on the exposed portions. This trough is easy to clean out with a spade, and the food may be evenly distributed.—American Agriculturist.

COW CLIPPINGS.

See that the churn is not sold enough to chill the cream below the proper churning temperature.

A cow is very much like a barrel or a pantry; you must first put in something before you can take any thing out.

Don't let the cream get "thick sour;" churn when slightly acid, even if it is the day before the regular churning day.

Take price of "full cream" cheese is quoted in the papers every day, but it is easier to find the quotation than the cheese.

The man who believes—and acts on his belief—that cows should have no shade in the pasture so that they won't lose any time from eating by lying in shade should be compelled to eat a day baredhead in the hot sun.—Orange, Judd Farmer.

SUGAR CANE.

Something About Its Culture—An Important Industry.

In no department of agriculture has greater progress been made than in the cultivation of sugar cane. Fifteen years ago, seventy-five to one hundred pounds of sugar from one ton of cane was considered a good yield. Now, says Farm and Fireside, by improved methods of manufacture, from 100 to 250 pounds are made from a ton of cane.

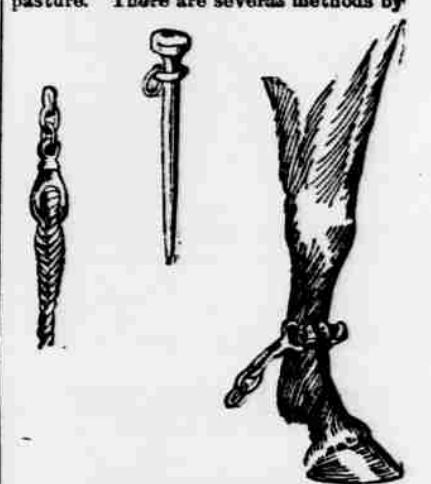
While the State of Louisiana has for years been regarded as the great sugar State of the Union, it by no means holds a monopoly of this industry. Texas is rapidly coming to the front as a sugar State, and much of Florida and Mississippi is adapted to the production of sugar cane, and smaller areas of Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina. In many portions of the South below the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, from one to six acres of sugar cane are planted by the small farmers for making sirup alone.

As a plant of machinery for making sugar involves a large outlay of capital, small growers can not invest in such machinery. From a few acres of good creek-bottom land, however, a farmer can make several hundred gallons of the most delicious sirup by the same sort of an outfit used for making sorghum sirup. This consists usually of a little one-horse vertical cane mill and an inexpensive evaporator, made usually of wood, with a copper bottom. Such an outfit can be made for not exceeding seventy-five dollars, and the farmer can usually get all the help he needs for harvesting and grinding his cane and boiling his sirup by paying each hand about two gallons of sirup for each day's work.

Cane grinding on these small farms is a season of fun and frolic, usually, for the children. To them it is what the sugar making in the maple groves of the North is to the youngsters. From the evaporator the hot sirup is run off into tubs or long troughs to cool. About an inch of white, thick and very sweet scum forms upon the surface, and into this the boys and girls dip little wooden paddles and eat until their taste for sweet is satiated. It is very wholesome, and I never knew any one to suffer any bad effects from eating it. Nor have I ever known any to become sick from chewing good, ripe cane.

Sprouting Stock.

This is the time of year, says the Orange, Judd Farmer, when many larriat cows and other animals out to grass. This is especially the case with those living where the herd law is in force and who are not supplied with fenced pasture. There are several methods by



SPROUTING STOCK.

which the animal may be "staked" out, but the safest and most convenient is as shown in the illustration herewith. Procure an inch and a half strap long enough to fasten by buckle securely around the lb of the animal just above the dew-claws or fetlocks, as the case may be. On this place an eye-snap to hold the larriat made of three-quarter inch rope at least forty feet long, with a swivel joint at both ends, connected to three feet of small chain each and a ring in the end next to animal so as to catch the snap. This prevents kinking and gives free use of head and feet without danger of being crippled by entanglement.

Keep Cows Clean.

Sometimes milk has a "cowy" odor, and the cause is little understood. Cows drink large quantities of water and not half of it passes off through the kidneys. When in health and the skin clean, by far the larger part finds an outlet through the pores of the skin and takes along with it effete matter and offensive odors which are thrown off through the fine capillaries with the perspiration. Proper action of the animals is necessary, says the Country Gentleman, for the purification of the blood as is the healthy action of the lungs. When milk has a cowy odor it is certain that the skin is not working right, allowing the impurities to be thrown back into the blood, whence some of them find their way into the milk, making it smell of the cow. This suggests that to have pure milk and sweet butter the skin must be kept clean and free from scurf which fills up the pores; frequent grooming is the easiest way. Clean cows do not give "cowy" milk.

Moisture in the Soil.

Everybody has observed that on a summer evening when the air comes in contact with the rapidly cooling grass and leaves of growing vegetation, it begins to deposit moisture on them, and this increases as the night advances and vegetation cools down, still more, until by morning a large amount of water has been precipitated. By this we learn, says the Drainage Journal, that the air at a certain temperature is able to hold a given amount of water, but if the temperature be reduced it will hold less, and the surplus water will be precipitated. If the air that enters a drain tile is distributed through the porous earth along its course is reduced to a lower temperature by contact with a soil cooler than the air, it will deposit moisture in the soil. A tile laid three or four feet deep will keep the ground moist in its vicinity as long as the air contains moisture enough to make a dew point at a reasonable temperature; but a shallow drain gives comparatively few favorable results in drought.